

Today's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL

LEO. HERNANDEZ
NEW YORK NOVELTY CO.

THIS EVENING
(THURSDAY), the 3rd February,
POSITIVELY FOR 1 NIGHT ONLY.
A COMPANY OF ARTISTS FOR
EXCELLENCE.

PRICES \$2 & \$1
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price to
Back Seats only.
Seats may be booked at Messrs. ROBINSON'S
PIANO CO.

Overture at 9 P.M. Sharp.
Full Company, see Posters. Change of Pro-
gramme Nightly.

LEO. HERNANDEZ
HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1898. [192]

SWEET LIQUEURS.

JUST received a CONSIGNMENT of varieties of
SWEET LIQUEURS in large and
small bottles of WELL-KNOWN
BRANDS.

Benedictine Cherry Cordial
Chateau Brandy
Creme de Cacao Blackberry Brandy
Maraschino Raspberry Liqueur
ALL OFFERED AT VERY MODERATE
PRICES.

H. RUTTONJEE,
13, D'Almeida Street, Hongkong,
and
20 & 21, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1898. [312]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on
board after 4 P.M. of the 5th inst. will be landed
at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns
at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1898. [314 207]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

CARMARTHENSIRE,

Captain Sincock, having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their goods are being landed at their risk
into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kow-
loon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at
Kowloon and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 10th instant will be subject
to rest.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 9th instant at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1898. [211]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN,"

Captain Balthus, will be despatched for the
above Ports on SATURDAY, the 5th instant,
at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1898. [208]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG,"

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the
above Ports on SUNDAY, the 6th instant,
at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1898. [209]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG,"

Captain T. R. Galworthy, will be despatched for
the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant,
at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1898. [210]

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK &
COMPANY,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPILLA.

RASPBERRYVADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are
made under the constant supervision of a duly
qualified English Chemist and will bear com-
parison with the best English Manufacturers.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MINERS and
other Large Consumers.

Any applications should be addressed to the
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1898. [30]

Intimations.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST EMPHATICALLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES & SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London
House, bought direct at first hand, imported in
wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all
intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply
the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on
Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month
before use. When required for drinking at
once it should be ordered to be decanted at
the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY—Excellent Dishes and After Dinner
Wines of very superior Vintages. All are
true Xeres Wines.

CLARET—Our Claret, including the lowest
priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine
product of the juice of the grape and are
not artificially made from raisins and
currents, as is generally the case with Cheap
Wines.

BRANDY—All our Brandy is guaranteed to
be pure Cognac, the difference in price
being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY—All our Whisky is of excellent
quality and of greater age than most brand
in the market. THE SCOTCH WHISKY
marked "E" is universally popular, and is
promoted by the best local connoisseurs
to be superior to any other brand in the
Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to
be genuine when bought direct from us in the
Colony or from our authorised Agents at the
Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1897. [7]

THE Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1898.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

LONDON, February 3rd.

The Italian Foreign Minister declared in the
Chamber that Italy had no relations with Cap-
tain Dreyfus.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

The Russian Press is resuming its attacks
upon Great Britain.

THE REPORTED ANGLO-JAPANESE
ALLIANCE.

Reuter's Agency learns that the stories of an
Anglo-Japanese agreement for active co-operation
in the East are baseless and that no
agreement exists beyond what arises from a
common desire to secure the freedom of com-
merce in China.

UNITED STATES FINANCE.

The Washington House of Representatives
has rejected by 182 to 132, the resolution passed
by the Senate providing that all U.S. Bonds
shall be payable in either gold or silver.

A CAUSE CELEBRE.

Lord Neville has been committed for trial, on
a charge of forgery and fraud. Bail was refused.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The buying rate for sovereigns is \$10.62 per £.

The theft of several pawn tickets from a woman
was the cause of a civil case being relegated to the
Hotel de May to-day for three months with a
little hard labour thrown in.

A very big black snake had a narrow escape,
recently, from biting the "special" of a Sydney
daily, who is "doing" the Clarence district. In
blissful unconsciousness of its danger, the reptile
spent the night in bed with the pressman.—
Sydney Bulletin.

The steamer *Glenavon*, which arrived yesterday
from London brought five new members for the
local police force. The men, who are all fine
stalwart young fellows, are from the Aberdeen
Police force and, strange to say, there is not a
Mac amongst them.

The Band of the K. O. L. Regiment will play
the following programme at the Officers' Mess
to-morrow, commencing at 8 p.m.:

Overture "Guller's Tale" Rautavaara
Selection "Maiden's Song" Rautavaara
"Chantilly" Rautavaara
Romance and Polka "The Girl of the Year" Rautavaara
Selection "La Marseillaise" Rautavaara
"La Marseillaise" Rautavaara

That stamp-collecting is not at all a cheap
amusement is a well-known fact. But it is not
often that the prices run up to that which a
two-centimes British Guiana stamp, dated 1850,
fetched the other day at Berlin. The Tonten
philatelist paid for this tiny square of "waste
paper" the sum of £1,000, and "thought it
cheap."

To-morrow afternoon on the Happy Valley the
Hongkong Football Club will play H.M.S.
Porpoise. Kick-off at five o'clock. The Club
goal will be—P. G. Davies, R.A. goal; W.
D. Mayson and C. T. Kew, backs; H. W. Legg
(captain), H. Fluckney and F. H. Kay, halves;
J. D. Dancy, J. F. Noble, A. S. Anon, H. S.
Moberly, H.K.R., and A. Z. M. Head, R.A.,
forwards.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial
and Netherland Hospitals begs to acknowledge
with thanks the following donation to the
funds of the Hospitals:—

Wong Sau Tak Tong \$100
Wong Lai Yün Tong 100
T. T. Lee 5

MILBOURN (Vic.) is euphemistically known as a
"temperance town." One of the stipulations
under which it was established was that not a
single hotel was to be included among its ten-
ements. But private clubs, not to speak of
chemists' shops, flourish, and the liquor, to use
an Americanism, "gets there all the same."

During December (says the Melbourne *Argus*)
66 tons of beer, whisky, etc., were consigned to
the Milbourn Club, the Settlers' Club, and the
Workmen's Club. A good stock was apparently
being laid in for thirsty souls during the dry
weather.

A REMARKABLE scene occurred at a meeting of
the Christian Missionary Alliance held at the
American Theatre in New York when Mr.
Henry Varley, of London, and other popular
Evangelists, pleaded for funds to aid the mis-
sionaries in Africa, India, and China. Stirred
by their appeals, the entire audience, men,
women, and children, emptied their pockets,
giving up money, cheques, watches and jewel-
lery. Many contributed over a thousand dollars
and one man gave his valuable New Jersey
farm. The total collections at the morning and
afternoon meetings exceeded 70,000 dol.

THE three Indian soldiers from the Hongkong
Regiment charged with robbing and robbing a
comrade were again brought up on remand at the
Magistrate to-day, Mr. F. Brown, Govern-
ment Analyst, identified the seeds produced as
those of datura alba. They could, he said, be
used, either by steeping in some liquid, or by
powdering and administering in alcohol. Lieut.
G. D. Campbell stated that the complainant got
his discharge on the 3rd inst., and obtained
leave to stay in the lines till his ship sailed for
India on the 18th. Sergeant Scott explained
that complainant did not want to go to his home
as there was fighting there and he had sold his
ticket. After further evidence the accused were
committed for trial.

The Spanish "confidence swindle," which we
have referred to as being "worked" in Australia,
has now cropped up in India. The *Englishman*
says:—Agents we have news of the Spaniard
whose life is spent in the dungeons of Fort
Valencia. This time he writes to a gentleman
in Darjiling informing him that he is on the
point of a large inheritance. The prisoner has
discovered that his own wife is this gentleman's
sister, and that his (the prisoner's) daughter will
inherit £35,000. But first a will must be found,
and the prisoner knows where it is hidden. On
the strength of professional knowledge, and with
the aid of a large share of the inheritance, the
mysterious Spaniard ends with a modest request
for £137 towards law expenses. Is it impossible
to bring this rascal impostor to book?

DESPITE the wet weather, there was a large
attendance last night at the opening performance
of the Hernandez New York Novelty Co. at the
Theatre Royal. A good programme of old and
new items of the "Variety" type was gone
through and each of the artists had liberal
applause. Mr. Hernandez himself is a first rate
banjoist and his "burnt cork" jokes and stories
caused plenty of laughter. The Pardons sisters
were well appreciated in their pretty dances, and
Mr. Orberry, who has a pleasing tenor, sang
"Let me like a soldier fall" and "Alice, where
art thou?" and was enthusiastically received.
Corporal William, of the Law-sters, contributed
some very funny numbers, his monologue sketch
showing him to be an extremely clever amateur
comedian. Mr. Henry Aldridge, who is no
stranger to Hongkong audiences, caught on well
in his songs and dances and he too gained very
warm approbation. The show, generally, is
worth seeing and serves very well to pass a
pleasant couple of hours.

THE Calcutta Judges, says the *Times of India*,
were recently moved to express a pained dis-
approbation of the judgment of a Subordinate
Court. "We have," said their Lordships, "more
than once had to complain of the extreme brevity
of this officer's judgments." "The officer" in ques-
tion was perfectly right in his conclusion, but
deplorably brief. In order not to displease the
public and the legal (who jointly expect full
value in words for their money) their Lordships
considerately volunteered to supply the standard
quantity of reasoning. While we admire their
Lordships' conscientious adherence to profes-
sional precedent, we cannot sympathise whole-
heartedly with their particular grievance. Every
one is acquainted with the advice Lord Eldon
gave to a gentleman who was suddenly promo-
ted to the Colonial Bench. The eminent Chan-
cellor knew, no man better, that the probabilities
of a decision being right are always even; where-
as the probability of any judge supporting his
decision by satisfactory reasons is a very long
odds chance. Reasons are the delight of the
Bar and the litigious client. The judge who
surrenders to the force of example and endeavours
to follow, every finding by an "obscure"
argument may be well beloved by the eminent
judges of the Calcutta High Court, but will con-
tribute little to the facility of litigation. For
our own part, though deeply sensible of the
elevating and instructive literature with which
our Indian judges regularly supply us, there
have been times when we could wish that these
great minds suffered occasionally from the fault
that is reproached to that subordinate judge of
California. It is very wrong, but extremely na-
tural, that frail mortals should sometimes rebel
against the interminable length of common
places, the distinctions finely drawn to the van-
ishing point, the dignified and sonorous platitudes
which are recognised as the indispensable gar-
ment of a fine judgment. So much, it seems,
might be taken for granted; but the Law is
eminently careful—it is always guarding itself
against the presumption of extraordinary im-
becility—and in this sustained effort it squanders
stores of energy and credulity.

THE Calcutta opium sales for February have
been as follows:—Old Patna R. 1013, New Patna R.
955, Benares R. 953. The sales for January
were Patna R. 1056, Benares R. 1032.

THE Muss property case was again before His
Lordship the Chief Justice in the Original Jus-
tice of the Supreme Court to-day. Mr.
Robinson, for the plaintiff, began his argument,
contending that the property was liable to Italian
law and that under such law the defendant had
no rights to it and could not acquire it. The
case was postponed till 10.30 a.m. on Monday.

THE dried ducks exposed for sale in Chinatown
are not tempting articles of food so far as
appearances go, but some that were displayed for
sale in Wellington Street yesterday so titillated
the appetite of a passing coolie that he laid
felonious hands upon them. The result was
that he got a "stretch" of six months at the
Magistrate to-day. The same gentleman also
purloined an umbrella and a further period of
twenty-one days goes down on the record against
him.

THE royal game of golf is to be included in the
somewhat extensive category of matters of which
judicial ignorance must be presumed. Thus in
an action recently heard in Duplin for the re-
covery by an artist of the price of a portrait
painted by him of the president of a golfing club,
Mr. Campbell, Q.C., in stating the case for the
plaintiff, said that "he had been informed
that the game of golf was played in irregular
fields or waste ground with a small ball which
the player tries to hit with a stick. If the player
succeeded in hitting the ball, he spent the re-
maining of the day in looking for it. That was
the game of golf."

A RECENT impression of the *Turkistan Gazette*,
the official organ in Transcaspia, contains the
following editorial paragraph:—"Instead of the
usual double-page issue, our to-day's number, as
our readers will be surprised to find, is printed
upon a single sheet, with a small supplement
impressed upon ordinary letter paper. The rea-
son of this is that our stock of paper is ex-
hausted, pending the arrival of a new supply
ordered and dispatched from Moscow six months
ago. So much for the boasted improvements
of our ways of communication! We shall pro-
bably have also exhausted the available local
stock of writing paper before our own consigna-
ment of printing paper arrives, and the publi-
cation of the *Gazette* must then perforce be tem-
porarily suspended. Owing to the same cause,
our gubernatorial city will shortly be without
sugar, petroleum, and other essentially necessary
commodities."

THE New Zealand scribe *Sinclair* tells the fol-
lowing story of a layer of odds who was hoist
with his own petard: When nominations
were asked for a Poverty Bay meeting, some
kind individual, with a view of making money
out of the proceeding, nominated Little Wonder,
who at the time was nearly 20 years old and
was running in a paddock, but when the owner
saw his horse in the list he began to give him a
bit of work. All this time the friend had been
busy laying him. When the weights appeared
he was allotted 7st, which caused the nomi-
nator some alarm, but he consoled himself by
thinking that he was quite safe, and would be
an absentee, so kept on folding against the sup-
posed non-starter. When the acceptances were
made known and Little Wonder was amongst
them, the friend and fiddler nearly fainted.
Then he went for the handicapper for plucking a
horse of Little Wonder's ability in at 7st. It
was then the weight-adjuster's turn, and he
asked, "Why, do you know how
old that horse is? If not, let me tell
you he is 20 years old if he's a day,
and if he can win, let him, and more power to
him, for he is entitled to it." The fiddler, in
return, said, "I don't care how old he is; he
should have had 10st, and could win then."
Sinclair says Little Wonder duly arrived, and
overtures were made to the man in charge for
five minutes only in the horse's box. Then a
good sound sum was offered to make the horse
safe, so that he could not win, but no bargain
came of it, and Little Wonder won handsomely,
much to the loss and disgust of the layer of
"stiff laws."

AT the Criminal Court, Perth, W.A., on the 2nd
December, the case of Wm. Anderson,
23, charged with the murder of a native in the
north-west, was concluded. The evidence showed
that a number of natives had run away from the
station, of which Anderson and his elder brother
(who a few days prior to the trial died of typhoid
at Perth Hospital) were in charge. During
the preliminary investigation the following
particulars were gathered. There were six
natives, and three died from the brutal
treatment. The three survivors were one male
and two females, one of the latter being 25
years of age and the other 8 years. These
children were severely beaten with a piece
of three-quarter inch rope, and upon the
back of the youngest child there were visible
large festering wounds of the colour of sun-baked
clay, and extending from the neck to the lower
part of the body. The condition of the older
one was just as pitiable. One of the natives
stated that on the way from Red Back to Bindhu,
one of those who died, fell down and said that
he wanted water. When they reached the
homestead they all wanted water, but were
ordered back. Kandy's hands were then tied
behind his back, and Alex. Anderson took a
rope, knotted it, and beat him till he was
tired, when Ernest Anderson took his
place and continued the thrashing. Spider, who
died, was tied to a post, and the two brothers
dug him one after the other, till they were
tired. The woman was then beaten. One, when
released, drank a tilly-can of water. Three of
the blacks died three hours after being flogged.
The judge summed up strongly against the pri-
soner, and the jury found a verdict of guilty of
manslaughter. The Chief Justice said that the
deed was a cruel, deliberate, and brutal murder,
and sentenced the prisoner to penal servitude
for life.

TWO officers and 173 marines of the
Japanese Navy left by the Japanese mail
steamer *Isada Maru* to-day for London to join
the two new Japanese cruisers built in England.

A CRICKET match the World v. Scotland will
be begun on Friday at 2 p.m. and resumed on
Saturday at 10.30 a.m. Players are requested
to note the hour of resumption on Saturday.

The following will play for the World:—L. Leth-
bridge, K.O.R., Surgeon-Peak, R.N., Capt.
Dyson, A.P.D., Capt. Langford, R.A., Rev. G.
R. Walling, T. Sercombe-Smith, F. Lamer, L.
Gillett, R.N., I. Wall, R.N., A. G. Ward, and
H. S. Moberly, H.K.R.

The wretched arrangement of having only one
man, an old Celestial at that, at the stamp
sales windows at the G.P.O. is surely a thing that
could be remedied without throwing the whole
department into chaos and confusion. It is a
daily experience now for Europeans to wait at
their window for stamps while the old gentleman
discusses exotic Buddhism or something else
with a lot of Chinese at the other window. The
language this state of affairs causes is some-
thing altogether too shocking.

A NEWSPAPER man has many queer and strange
tasks to fulfil, but perhaps the one that rattles
him most is "writing up the ladies' dresses." On
several occasions the fair creatures themselves
have come down on the poor scribe at danc-
ing, and have actually asked to be informed of the
name of this or that piece of material or orna-
mentation. It's awfully hard, too, when it comes
to writing up an affair, the list of suitable
articles being so miserably meagre. A Straits
paper lately described some 45 dresses worn at a
local race meeting. There were 7 that were "hand-
some," 3 were "charming," and the same number
were "elegant" and "effective." No less than
4 were "pretty," 3 were "dainty," 1 lovely,"
each "becoming," and "stylish" and no less
than 7 were "smart." The poor scribe appears
to have done his (or her) work very well and we
offer our congratulations on the occasion. It's
only the person who has to write up a "woman
show" of this kind that appreciates the poverty
of the English language.

"I REGRET TO SAY," says the naval correspon-
dent of the *Globe*, "that most unfavourable
reports have reached me regarding the steamship
performance of the *Powerful*. It is not the
Belleville sisters that are at fault. If such had
been the case we should have had to prepare
ourselves for a terrible outcry in Parliament and
the press. On the contrary, the breakdown has
occurred solely in the engine-room and is of a
serious nature." "Such a state of things," adds
the correspondent, "is most unfortunate at the
present moment, when political affairs in the
Far East are in such a critical condition." There
was some slight mishap just before
reaching Colombo, but we are not at all
satisfied so serious as this paragraph would imply.
As we understand that the breakdown men-
tioned in the above occurred while the *Powerful*
was at anchor here in the harbour? Or is it
more likely that "the naval correspondent of
the *Globe*" did not know what he was saying
and is going on information supplied by some
discontented engineer on board the ship or on
what some one interested on a rival firm to the
builders of the *Powerful* has communicated to
him, having "evolved the same out of his inner
consciousness." Would it not be as well to
leave our friends the French a monopoly in the
staring of yards of this kind? Say the *Courier
de l'Indo-Chine* can do so well without any help
from "the Naval Correspondent of the *Globe*."

FROM the Goulburn Herald's account of "speech
day" (the Rev. Canon Pilcher, M.A., in the
chair) at King's College, Goulburn, on the 20th
inst., I call, says a writer in the Sydney *Referee*,
the following paragraph which appeared in the
school report read by Mr. E. W. Kelso, M.A.:—
"Our symmetrical classes have gone on regularly.
Of the boys' efficiency in this department of
sport you will be able to judge later this
afternoon. For the first time since the college
opened boxing has been taken up with great
zeal, and notwithstanding the fact that most
of these present are ladies we have
decided to give one or two exhibitions this
afternoon of 'the noble art.' This is, of course,
an innovation, but we look on boxing as almost
a necessary part of a boy's education, and the
knowledge that they have to appear in semi-
pompous 'scrim' gives an added interest to the boys' lessons in this
science." The account then goes on
to say:—"Then two diminutive, but doughty,
exponents of the noble art came forward and
gave a good exhibition of boxing. They feinted,
ducked, and counted, and like 'old veterans,' and the
display by two such youthful pupils gave evidence
of the excellence of their teaching. More inter-
esting, and more profitable still was the exhibition
with the glove, between Master W. Reynolds (a
pupil) and Professor Russell (the instructor). The
latter is evidently a very apt and willing
pupil in the hands of a capable and excellent
instructor, and the manner in which he acquitted
himself strongly illustrated the progress made
by the pupils in this department. It did more
to teach the members of the *Herald* staff the
wisdom of not 'taking on' any of the pupils or
staff of the King's College."

THE POLICE BRIBERY SCANDAL.

CONFESSION OF EX-INSPECTOR
WITCHELL.

The following letter has been forwarded for
publication:—

"Ex-Police Inspector Job Witchell, who was
convicted of bribery and sentenced to six months'
imprisonment by the Supreme Court in August
last, has confessed his guilt and acknowledged
the justice of the sentence passed upon him, and
has further expressed regret for his conduct
upon the conclusion of the trial, impudently
unworthy motives to the Captain Superintendent
of Police, one of the principal witnesses for the
prosecution. The above has been embodied
in a letter to the Registrar of the Supreme Court
for communication to the juryman."

Communicated by Order.

(Signed) G. T. BUCKLEY,
Arch. Colonial Secretary.

Delta and on the West River are not a myth. I am not "spinning yarns." I am not drawing the long bow. It is a story really that merits more serious consideration by all who are interested with the protection of foreign commercial interests in South China.

In conclusion, it may be as well for me to quote an authority on this subject and for that purpose I select General Maun, the Editor of that instructive and interesting work styled *Many's Chinese Miscellany*. General Maun passed many months in the year 1883 in the provinces of Kwangtung and Kweichow and being a close observer and good Chinese scholar had exceptional opportunities and means of arriving at a proper estimate of the commercial possibilities and local status of the province. In the course of his remarks on Kwangtung the veteran general and traveller says,—"The river in Kwangtung is attended with considerable danger, and the loss of merchandise and private effects is very common. Piracy is rife on the rivers. Everybody who can afford it is armed, and nobody is safe. The daring depredations of large bands of armed men afloat and ashore keep the more peaceably disposed people in a state of constant terror. Cargo-boats and rafts must cannon on their decks and houses, and even small boats carry one or two muskets and other weapons for their protection against the social parasites who infest the rivers and creeks of the entire province." It is only necessary to add that General Maun's description of the state of affairs in Kwangtung is today just as applicable to the southern provinces as when it was penned fifteen years ago!

THE ENGLISH POSITION IN THE FAR EAST.

The English have a trick, which appears to be incurable, of depreciating the position which their own country occupies in the eyes of the world. They like to say that it is disregarded; that everyone takes advantage of it; that it is left "isolated" and unnoticed amidst the complications of the other European States. The habit does not, as a rule, produce much injury, and perhaps helps to keep the people from indulging in vain-glory; but there are occasions, of which this is one, on which it does mischief, by increasing the disposition to urge the Government to precipitate and violent action. Just now we read of nothing except the way in which England is thrust aside. Every Power, it is said, is selfish; she is considered selfish, and even China pays no attention to her representations. China, indeed, is going to break all contracts made with her English servants, apparently without ethical reason or compensation. All sorts of quotations are published from all sorts of foreign newspapers, many of them official, the effect of which is to make the Englishman feel that his country cannot interfere in any arrangement which may be made with regard to China, or that, if she does, there will be a combination against her which she will be unable to resist. She will be unable to resist Russia, say the French papers, because France is Russia's ally. She will not claim compensation from Pekin, say the Russian papers, because that will drive us to protect China. She cannot object, say the German writers, to our proceedings at Kiaochow, because the combination which checked Japan in the midst of her victorious will exist, and would check England also. The English, say the bulletin writers from Shanghai, have lost all influence in Pekin, and their special friend, Sir Robert Hart, the Director of Chinese Customs, will be expelled. The result of all this is a load of policy of observation, and should at once take action either by issuing some ultimatum to Russia or Germany, or by sending some place like Chusan, or by entering into a strict alliance with Japan, whose fleet of the future is placed in most of the newspapers about once a week.

The truth is, we believe, the exact opposite of that which presents itself to the British imagination. The Governments of the Continent are nervously alive to the fact that Great Britain controls the situation, and are trying to persuade their people either that she will not act, or that if she does act she will be resisted by some unspecified combination of the Powers, before which she will succumb. They are perfectly aware that England possesses the most powerful fleet in the Far East, and might, if she so desired, enforce a general combination. They know that she holds every coaling station on the road to China, and could arrest reinforcements by the simple expedient of refusing to sell coal for their steamers, or blocking the Red Sea mouth of the Suez Canal. They rather exaggerate than depreciate her means of sending an Indian army to the coast of China, as she has so often done before, and they think that if a struggle began the Japanese would side with her, thus giving her, besides a second fleet, and a second army, an enemy as powerful as her own. They are unable to believe that holding such a position Great Britain will not take advantage of it to obtain some enormous slice of territory, and are therefore most eagerly circulating statements intended to pacify her people. The recent seizures, which have, in fact, been most successful acts of brigandage, only to be excused because Europe claims a certain freedom of action in Asia, are mentioned to the last degree, the Germans stating that they only want a coaling station at Kiaochow, and the French saying that when the winter breaks up they will leave Port Arthur. They even go the absurd length of declaring that China, unlike every other Power that ever existed, likes being insulted and deprived violently of her seaports, report that Germany is welcomed with enthusiasm at Kiaochow, and that Pekin is turning towards Russia as her only possible protector. The simple object of all this is to keep England quiet, the threat of a nearly impossible combination being thrown in, just as a schoolboy, who cannot stand a thrashing, talks the loudest words, and boasts which, if anyone hits him, his big brothers will be able to exact. The Chinese Government, which has only one hope, namely, to set Europe by the ears, chimes in eagerly with all suggestions that may provoke Great Britain, and pours all manner of tales into the ears of British correspondents, which are eagerly received, not because they are probable, but because the correspondent, knowing well the irresistible strength of Great Britain in the Far East, and eager to see their country manifest its superiority, is generally at a loss to see how it can be so easily deceived or even deceived. England, in fact, instead of being treated out there as a negligible quantity, is admitted on all hands to hold the key of the situation.

Under these circumstances, Lord Salisbury is entirely right in his policy of waiting with his attention fixed upon the different movements, and meanwhile strengthening the fleet by an almost unbroken addition to its fighting force, and releasing the Indian army, and regularizing the Chinese frontier in Northern India. Great energies are being flung to Chinese waters, and it is clear that the notion of conquering the Western Himalaya has been abandoned. Lord Salisbury does not know yet whether Russia and Germany may not come into collision—they are certainly not in accord—whether either of them intend partition, or only to strengthen their position in the event of opportunities for partition offering themselves; whether Japan means actual fighting or only degrading attacks at sea, or whether she has gone three years ago to sea for her statement's sake, or whether China is or is not an utterly helpless and waterlogged sea creature to be

All these are cardinal points, and before he enters on action, which, from the moment it begins, must be of the most serious kind, he waits for further information, certain that time can neither strengthen his rivals greatly, nor greatly diminish the effective superiority of the British fleet. He probably understands, as well as his critics, that if China is to be broken up, his commercial opinion here will rest upon his claim for England a large slice of the derelict Empire, but until there is more certainty he waits and quietly prepares. We think he is right, and are confident that on reflection the mercantile community, which is showing some signs of impatience, will think so too. War is never their interest, and if war is to come it had much better be when further events have made the issues comparatively free in a month or two, and we have in Hongkong the only fortified and supplied Naval arsenal and coaling station as yet existing in European hands in the Far East. And above all, our fleet is and will remain as strong as all the American fleets upon the coast of China.—*Edinburgh.*

"THE DOTLET ON THE MAP"

It's really quite astonishing, the callosities displayed by Government officials of a somewhat lofty grade. For a letter recently arrived, 'twas writ in "Dromedary's" hand, Addressed Postmaster General, St. Martin's in the Grand. "Ho!" quoth the chief of G.P.O., to an aspiring youth, Who for one hundred pounds a year worked like a slave, forsooth. "The most annoying, here's Shanghai!" (At this he winked his dexter eye). "Complaining that the mail day new, On Tuesday there will never do. Where is Shanghai? Just go and see, And bring the Postal map to me." "In China," said the junior chap. "It's marked a dotlet on the map." "Well, gracious me! that takes the bun" the P.G.M. sage remark, "They really can't be serious, must mean it for a joke. A little place, quite near Hongkong, I never 'pon my word! To think that we'd consider them, it's really too absurd. I with they wouldn't bother me by writing letters about them."

Her Smith! just answer this at once, the usual thing you know. We much regret the change today. But really cannot help it, say. The system that's involved is great. With complications intricate. We can't suit every place we find. But this complaint we'll bear in mind. (In truth they did not care a rap About that dotlet on the map!)

Bob Babbler, in *Spain and Gossip*.

THE GRECO-TURKISH WAR.

SENSATIONAL STORY AS TO ITS ORIGIN.

THE OUTCOME OF FUTILE MARRIAGE NEGOTIATIONS.

In *Truth* there is a curious article of three columns, which is headed "The True Story of the Greco-Turkish War." When, says the writer, (presumably Mr. Labouchere), I was recently abroad, I met a foreign diplomatist with whom I had long been acquainted, and then whom few could know better the inner history of the events that led to the Greco-Turkish war, or what really occurred during that struggle. From him I obtained the following particulars:—About two years ago, King George, his wife, and his daughter, Princess Maria, were at Constantinople. There they met the Grand Duke George Michailovich, who is one of the wealthiest of the Russian Imperial family. King George was desirous to arrange a marriage between his daughter and the Grand Duke. On the return of the King to Athens he took steps which, as he thought, would be likely to ensure the marriage. Of all the Balkan states, Servia alone has shown a disposition to ally herself with Greece, but this leaning has always been viewed with disapproval by Russia. It was, therefore, conveyed indirectly to the King of Servia that, if he became a suitor for the hand of Princess Maria, his proposals would be favourably considered by the Greek Court. On this the King journeyed to Athens, where he arrived in April, 1896, on matrimony intent. But Russia had got wind of the project. He found the Grand Duke was already there, and he learnt that on the day before his arrival the Russian engagement had been publicly announced. The King of Servia was indignant at having been thus made a cat's paw by King George to secure the Russian marriage, and being thus exposed to a humiliating position. Time passed. The marriage never took place, being put off on one pretext or another; the real fact being that the only object of the Russian Government in sending their Grand Duke to Athens had been to prevent the Servian marriage; and the close alliance of Greece and Servia, which would naturally have followed, was prevented.

A GAME OF "BLUFF."

King George endeavoured once again to force the Tsar's hand. In order to make it clear that there might be very serious disturbances in South Eastern Europe if the Tsar did not comply with his wishes, he issued a rescript to M. Delianis, the Greek Prime Minister, decreeing the formation of a camp in the south of Greece. Shortly afterwards the troubles in Greece commenced. Once more the Russian marriage was announced and the King, believing that he had gained his uprising point, remained at first indifferent to the Cretan. The marriage, however, did not take place. On which the King, still bent on the marriage, became an ardent supporter of the Cretans. Then followed his daily wall-to-wall harangues to the people. The national spirit was thoroughly aroused. War became inevitable. At this juncture, however, a remarkable change came over the King. He suddenly lapsed into reserve and reticence. What had meanwhile occurred was this. The King had talked this time to bluff Russia. The Turks were encouraged to avail themselves of the provocation, and fell upon Greece with overwhelming force. And everything having thus been arranged for the crushing of Greece, Russia warned the King that the Turks would occupy Athens, in which case his dynasty would probably cease to reign. The following arrangement was on this entered into by the King with Russia:—The latter Power promised that the Turks should not go beyond Thessaly, provided that no real stand were made against their advance in that province; that the Greek forces in Epirus would not operate seriously against Janina, and that the Greek fleet would remain inactive. As regards the invasion of the Greek fleet, Lord Salisbury seconded the efforts of Russia. Thus the war became, so far as the King could make it, a sham encounter, with all the moves pre-arranged beforehand between him and Russia. "This arrangement," (*Truth* says) "explains the inactivity of the Greek warships and the puzzling retreats of the army in Thessaly, notwithstanding that it occupied some very strong positions."

NOT A N D A .	
CALENDAR.	
FEBRUARY.	
Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1895.	
Barometer	30.141
Thermometer	57.3
Humidity	79.6
Rainfall	1.70

TO-DAY.	
Thursday, 3rd February, 1898.	
Chinese—15th of 1st moon of 24th year of Kwong-shi.	
Jewish—11th Sibat, 5658.	
Mohammedan—11th Ramadan, 1315.	
Sun—Rises	6hr. 37min.
Sets	5hr. 35min.
High water—Morning	9hr. 52min.
Afternoon	6hr. 49min.
Low water—Morning	1hr. 54min.
Afternoon	and 11hr. 45min.

ANNIVERSARIES.	
1830—Marque of Salisbury born.	
1837—Kurachee captured by the British.	
1895—The Reform Committee investigation opened at Pretoria.	
1897—The s.s. <i>Sanku Mars</i> run down by a N.Y.K. steamer and 50 lives lost.	

TO-MORROW.	
Friday, 4th February, 1898.	
Chinese—16th of 1st moon of 24th year of Kwong-shi.	
Jewish—12th Sibat, 5658.	
Mohammedan—12th Ramadan, 1315.	
Sun—Rises	6hr. 37min.
Sets	5hr. 35min.
High water—Morning	10hr. 0min.
Afternoon	7hr. 37min.
Low water—Morning	6hr. 49min.
Afternoon	1hr. 40min.

ANNIVERSARIES.	
1840—H.M.S. <i>Hyacinth</i> ordered to leave Macao by Governor Pinto.	
1865—Great robbery from the Central Bank discovered.	
1875—The Colony of Fiji constituted.	
1883—Onslaught on foreigners at Kobe.	
1897—Treaty for the opening of the West River signed at Peking. Mrs. Carew's sentence commuted.	

SHARE MARKET.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong Banks 185 per cent premium sellers; China Fire \$180 sales and sellers; Steamboat \$2 1/2 ex div. sellers; Douglas's \$38 sales; China Sugars \$163 1/2 sales; Charbonnages \$125 buyers; Raubs \$121 sales; Doctos 236 per cent. premium sales; Wharves \$58 buyers; Electric \$10 sellers.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:	
English (<i>Coromandel</i>) 5th Inst.	
American (<i>Chirah</i>) 5th Inst.	
Australian (<i>Albatross</i>) 6th Inst.	
Tacoma (<i>Victoria</i>) 7th Inst.	
German (<i>Sachsen</i>) 10th Inst.	
American (<i>Baltic</i>) 12th Inst.	

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan*, left Vancouver on Monday afternoon, the 31st ult., for Hongkong and usual ports of call.

THE P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *Pernu*, with mails, etc., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, on the 25th ult.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.) that the steamer *Langbank*, from London and Antwerp, left Singapore for this port this morning, and is due here on or about the 10th inst.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

From 5 p.m. yesterday to 5 p.m. to-day.	
ARRIVALS.	
<i>Sutong</i>	Steamer, from Calcutta
<i>T. Diederichsen</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Imperial</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Holstein</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Chihai</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Carmanahshira</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Tai Lai</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Erato</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Kachidat Maru</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Quarta</i>	" " " " " " " "

Aggregating 9457 tons register.

DEPARTURES.

For Saloon	
<i>Dania</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Delima</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Benjamin</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Doric</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Sabine Pickers</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Patroclus</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Sulphur</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Tintin</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Catharine Apcar</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Fred. P. Litchfield</i>	" " " " " " " "

Aggregating 9580 tons register.

HONGKONG AND WHARFDOCK RETURNS.

Mails (H.G.M.S.) .. at Kowloon Dock	
<i>Zeugma</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Tondrafold</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Feyan</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Kagashima Maru</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Hainan</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Kangaroo</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Zofro</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Empress of India</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Ash</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Linnat (H.M.S.)</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Wail York</i>	" " " " " " " "
<i>Disavoung</i>	" " " " " " " "

PASSED THE CANAL.

OUTWARD.—11th Jan.— <i>Vindobona</i> , <i>Cromarty</i> , <i>Mila</i> , 14th January— <i>Ophach</i> , 18th January— <i>Benaldir</i> , <i>Benlomond</i> , <i>Sachien</i> , <i>Devonshire</i> , <i>Lennox</i> , <i>Socotra</i> , 24th January— <i>Oceanian</i> , <i>Martinshirre</i> , <i>Bellona</i> , <i>Venus</i> , 28th January— <i>Glata</i> , <i>Latou</i> , <i>Dardannus</i> , <i>Libanora</i> , <i>Anapa</i> , <i>Tyrtis</i> , 31st Jan.— <i>Ocean</i> , <i>Enargia</i> , <i>Fernfels</i> , 1st February— <i>Alta Cræ</i> .	
HOMeward.—11th Jan.— <i>Formosa</i> , <i>Sarpedon</i> , <i>Thalia</i> , 14th January— <i>Ernest Simon</i> , 18th January— <i>Ulysses</i> , 24th January— <i>Frata Riden</i> , <i>Pyrrhus</i> , 28th January— <i>Sikh</i> , 31st January— <i>Onia</i> , <i>Salasta</i> .	

CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, the one supplying strength and flesh—the others giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. "Scott's Emulsion" is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Watsons & Co., Hongkong.—*Advis.*

THE ARMY, THE NAVY AND THE GOLDEN CALF.

SPEECH BY LORD CHARLES BEREFOED.

The New Vagabonds and their guests assembled in magnificent array at the Holborn Restaurant on Dec. 10. The occasion was the Christmas dinner of the club. The spacious King's Hall was crowded to the doors. Pretty women wearing charming toilettes had come with men well known in the realms of art and literature. Mr. J. Zedgwill presided, and Lord Charles Bereford was the guest of the evening. The dinner was excellent, and the toast list admirably brief and bright.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of "The Guest of the Evening," described Lord Charles as a marvellous vagabond who summed up for them the whole traditions of the British Navy. Lord Charles, though once a Lord of the Admiralty, had been to sea—(laughter)—and had done all that might become a sea-man (Cheers). He thought England should make herself strong, because there had arisen against her a hatred universal in America and Europe. They had entered on a new era of universal distrust, mitigated by the Stock Exchange, but surely this sanguinary era was as exaggerated as the old sentimental one at the end of the last century. If they were pleased to see the English Empire extend, it was because there was freedom for all wherever she went. (Cheers.)

Lord Charles Bereford, in reply, said the chairman had been far too flitting in what he said with regard to any service he had done the country. He was flattered that he had been asked to attend that dinner, which was essentially a literary one. His sea career was begun with an episode in the nursery, when he harpooned the nurse with the snuffers, and they thought he had better go to sea. (Laughter.) The best men to go into the Service were the "pickles." If they did not do so they would probably go to some other place under Government control. (Laughter.) The people of this country seemed to think a good deal of him because when he was in the jobless procession there was someone shouted to him, "What, Charlie, on a note," what he did there. He had had the good fortune, when on expedition, to have the Press somewhere near; but he was sorry to regret that on many occasions, when the most gallant unselfish things—things of the most splendid heroism, and characteristic of the race, were done by soldiers and sailors—(Cheers)—no pressman was about to chronicle them. The chairman said he (Lord Charles) seemed satisfied with what the Government had done for defence, and as a life. All he could say was that one should try to be generous. If the things which required looking into were not done at once, let the Government have credit for going on with them. (Hear, hear.) So far as the Naval Service went he was pleased and satisfied, as a critic that the Government had taken up to many things which required looking into. (Hear, hear.) He did not say he would not bless out again. (Laughter.) If he found that these things were hanging fire. This country had not many friends in Europe, and if occasion should arise when their enemy was translated into action, every one here would be put to their shoulders to the wheels. They would have to recognize that to maintain the Empire, men were needed to police it. Soldiers and sailors were required to keep the peace, but the author was necessary to make civilisation. One author had pointed out the dangers which arose to Empires from the pursuit of wealth, and it was not a country properly defended if there was a canker at the heart. (Hear, hear.) It has come to it that in this country it was no good having birth or manly chivalry unless one had also money. We had set up a golden calf, and it was the only thing which accounted for everything. He protested against the constant attempts which were made, when a member of society had committed a great fault, to hush the matter up for the sake of the class. The peccadilloes of our past history had nothing to do with money; those in the present day had always to do with that. (Hear, hear.) Let them be ladies and gentlemen whatever they did; do not let the curse of money always affect them. (Cheers.) At present, no matter what a person's history might be, money could buy his way into the best society in the land. Unless the people of this country stood up against it, they would have the old Empire going down hill instead of up hill. They should maintain their old reputation for patriotism and their abhorrence of everything that was mean and sordid. (Cheers.)

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

FOR MARKES

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scourge, Scum, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It cures Old Sores.
It cures Sores on the Neck.
It cures Sore Legs.
It cures Bloodheads, or Pimples on the Face.
It cures Scum.
It cures Ulcers.
It cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
It cures Glandular Swellings.
It cures the Blood from all Impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midlands Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midlands Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's Blood Mixture, "Blood Mixture," is blown in the Bottle, without which these are genuine.

